

THE REBELLION.

Reconnaissance of the Rebel Advanced Posts in Virginia.

Important Positions Occupied by the Enemy.

PROGRAMME OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

Three Hundred Thousand Armed Rebels in Virginia.

The North to be Subjugated and Slavery Spread Over the Entire Country.

The Postal System Suspended in Portions of Kentucky.

Strict Enforcement of the Law Forbidding the Revelation of Military Operations.

ADDITIONAL ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Large Numbers of Rebels Mustering in Missouri, &c., &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1861.

RECONNOISSANCE OF THE REBEL ADVANCED POSTS—THE NEW POSITIONS TAKEN UP BY THE ENEMY.

Matters near the Union line on the Virginia side of the Potomac remain pretty much as they were yesterday. The enemy still continue to show themselves near our pickets, and occasionally fire at them. No movement of importance, however, has yet been made by our troops.

The enemy have not only re-established their old line of pickets as before the battle of Bull Run, but have actually encroached upon the territory formerly held by us, nearly one-half mile nearer our line of fortifications.

They now occupy several important strategic points upon which they are throwing up fortifications. The line of the enemy's pickets covering our front on the Virginia side of the Potomac commences on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, running thence in an irregular curve, taking advantage of all the natural lines of defense, across the Little River turnpike, between Good's Mills and Benton's tavern, to Benton's Mills, at the junction of Hunting creek and the Columbia turnpike. At this place the enemy have constructed a breastwork, commanding the turnpike in the direction of Bailey's Cross Roads. Proceeding from this point, over tilled fields and through heavy woods, the line of rebel pickets continues to Munson's Hill, one and a quarter miles from Bailey's Cross Roads, on the Leesburg turnpike. On this hill the enemy are constructing works. They have now a temporary battery of rifled cannon at the southern base of the hill, from which for the past few days they have kept up a desultory fire on our troops at Bailey's Cross Roads. Proceeding in a northerly direction from Munson's Hill, about one and a half miles, we reach a small mountain, the summit of which commands the country for four miles around, overlooking the famous Union works at Arlington.

This mountain three days ago was within the enemy's grasp. It was, however, since that time has been seized by the rebels, and upon it they are constructing large fortifications. This point is of immense strategic value to the rebels, in obstructing the march of our troops into the interior of the State, should such a measure be adopted. From this mountain the enemy's line of pickets stretches along, in a northerly direction, to the farm of Bass Hall, and from there, in a westerly direction, to a point opposite the Chain Bridge. Along the route referred to the enemy have several depots of supplies and reinforcements, at least three new fortifications, and probably double that number concealed and under construction.

From a personal reconnaissance, made by our special correspondent, of the enemy's force at Munson's Hill, he discovered that it consisted of seven hundred cavalry, one thousand infantry, and three pieces of field cannon. Of all these rebel movements General McClellan is fully apprised, and he will, no doubt, when the proper time arrives, pay his respects to the enemy.

A BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE.

A balloon reconnaissance was made by Professor Lowe to-day at Arlington Heights. The balloon was in the air at a considerable height for several hours.

THE REBEL PICKETS DRIVEN FROM BAILEY'S CROSS ROADS.

A messenger from the Virginia side this morning states that our picket forces advanced to Bailey's Cross Roads yesterday, and drove those of the rebels a mile and a half beyond, where it is said the latter have taken possession of a commanding eminence, and are throwing up intrenchments. There was much firing during the day, but without fatal results. The inhabitants generally of that section have removed elsewhere, some of them to this city.

A DASH OF REBEL CAVALRY.

A dash of rebel cavalry, it is reported by the messenger, was made at what they supposed to be a deserted cannon; about twelve rounds had been fired at it from their howitzers. On a nearer approach, however, they discovered it to be a sham, some of the Michiganians having deceived the enemy for sport by mounting an old stovepipe on wheels.

THE ENCOUNTERS WITH THE ENEMY'S PICKETS.

It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable intelligence respecting the result of the picket encounter on the other side of the river, but there seems to be truth in the reports that several of our troops were killed and others wounded along our line yesterday and last night.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM RICHMOND.

A gentleman arrived here to-day from Richmond, via Louisville, Ky. He has spent several weeks in Virginia, and visited the lines of the rebel army of the Potomac. He estimates the number now in arms in Virginia at nearly three hundred thousand, and the force on the Potomac alone at one hundred and eighty thousand.

Since the 1st of June immense quantities of arms, purchased in the East, have been carried into the State through Baltimore, and their whole army is now well armed. Manassas Junction has been virtually abandoned, there being only a guard left there to look after the guns in battery. The principal body of their forces has been pushed forward to the Upper Potomac, to a column of five thousand is prepared, with pontoon bridges, upon which they can cross at any point they find the least defended. They are determined to make an effort to get Maryland in their possession, and they believe that they will insure their ultimate possession of this city and all the immense accumulation of supplies here, and enable them to transfer the war from the Potomac to the Susquehanna, and secure to them the recognition by Europe of the Southern confederacy. This programme has been decided upon.

The reports of the battle of Bull Run spread throughout the whole South have kindled an almost insupportable enthusiasm, and induced the belief that not only Washington

Jefferson may be captured, but the whole North conquered. Jefferson Davis had been President of the whole United States, and slavery extended throughout the Union. Even those who were backward in aiding the effort to establish a Southern confederacy are now enthusiastic in their desire to re-establish the Union under a Southern Presidency. They think the tables are turned, and instead of fighting to prevent aggression they are fighting now to conquer a country. A force of about fourteen thousand men, has gone to Winchester, to be ready to co-operate with the column now marching the position of General Banks and General Stone. The approaches upon our lines immediately in front of this city are merely feints; but the force there is deemed sufficient to carry our work at Alexandria and the Chain Bridge, if the principal part of our forces should be called away to repel the attempt to cross the Upper Potomac.

THE POSTAL SYSTEM SUSPENDED IN PORTIONS OF KENTUCKY.

The Post Office Department having authentic information that the mails have been repeatedly violated and cannot be carried safely in that part of Kentucky named herein, it is ordered that the Post Offices at Hickman, Columbus, and Paducah, Kentucky, and all other Post Offices and routes in Kentucky west of the Tennessee river, be discontinued, excepting as follows:—Route No. 9,662, from Paducah via Cairo and Mayfield, is continued as far as Millburn, and all Post Offices on that route, excepting Aurora, are continued. Also route No. 9,664, from Edenville to Olive, and the Post Offices thereon are continued.

A WARNING TO REBEL SYMPATHIZERS—ALL REVELATIONS RESPECTING MILITARY OPERATIONS FORBIDDEN.

The War Department has just issued the following order:—

By the 57th article of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act for Establishing Rules and Articles for the Government of Armies of the United States," approved the 10th of April, 1860, holding correspondence with or giving aid to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial. The public safety requires a strict enforcement of this article. It is, therefore, ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting the operations of the army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments or military affairs within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the general in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited; and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article of war.

FEELING OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

The statement that news has been received indicating a speedy recognition of the Confederate States by England is unfounded. On the contrary, the indications are that all the European governments intend to continue to respect the blockade and to await the result of the contest.

REBEL OFFICERS IN BALTIMORE.

There is no doubt that officers of the rebel army have recently visited Baltimore, and passed openly through the streets there without interruption, in uniform of officers of the United States Army. It is possible that they have also been in this city, and by the same means have obtained whatever information they desired.

THE ARMY.

Gen. McClellan has been confined in his room by illness all day.

Gen. Clarence Chaney, whose nomination to a captaincy in the Third Cavalry was rejected by the Senate, was yesterday reappointed by the President, and has joined his regiment. The reappointment was made at the solicitation of the Senator who opposed Captain Chaney's confirmation by the Senate, under a misapprehension that has since been removed.

The order assigning Gen. Burnside to duty in Kentucky, under Gen. Anderson, has been countermanded, and Gen. Burnside will be placed on duty here.

Gen. Sherman, now commanding a brigade on the right side of the Potomac, is ordered to Kentucky, and Gen. Fitz James Porter, now in Gen. Banks' column, is to take the command of Gen. Sherman's brigade.

In our list of army appointments, published on the 26th inst., the name of Hanson E. Waver (Second Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry), should have been Hanson E. Weaver.

The engineer corps of the Fourth New York State Militia has been discharged from the service. It was an extra company, making one more than the number allowed to be included in each regiment.

The following appointments were made to-day:—Wm. Smith, of Orwell, Vt., additional Paymaster, Isaac B. Bowditch, of Burlington, Vt., Commissary, with rank of Captain.

Joseph S. York, Captain of the Fifteenth Infantry, regular army.

Simon Smith, Major of the Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, as Paymaster of the United States Army, with the rank of Major, vice Major Randolph Marcy promoted to Inspector General.

ARMY ORDERS—APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

General Orders No. 68 state the promotions and appointments in the regular army since the publication of General Orders No. 64. The promotions have already been published in the HERALD. The following are the appointments and assignments to duty not heretofore published:—

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

(1) Joseph Hodges, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, to date from August 6, 1861, vice Wilson, promoted—Company A.

(2) Robert Allen, Jr., of Iowa, to be Second Lieutenant, to date from August 5, 1861, vice Fiebler, promoted—Company G.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

(1) Joseph Hodges, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, to date from August 6, 1861, vice Wilson, promoted—Company A.

(2) Copley Amory, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant, to date from August 5, 1861, vice Stockton, promoted—Company B.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

(4) John A. Darling, of Maine, to be Second Lieutenant, to date from August 5, 1861, vice Pierce, promoted—Company F.

Edward Houston, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, to date from August 23, 1861, vice Rogers, promoted—Company K.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

(5) Samuel Munson, of Maine, to be Second Lieutenant, to date from August 5, 1861.

The following appointments were made in the Adjutant General's Department before it was reorganized:—

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, WITH RESERVE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant Channey McKeever, of the Third Artillery, to date from July 1, 1861, vice Gibbs, declined.

First Lieutenant Albert V. Colburn, of the Fourth Cavalry, to date from July 1, 1861, vice Porter, appointed Colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry.

First Lieutenant George D. Ruggles, of the Second Infantry, to date from July 1, 1861, vice Marry, dismissed.

First Lieutenant Thomas M. Vincent, of Second Artillery, to date from July 3, 1861, vice Balch, promoted.

Officers have been arranged in the following order to the companies to which they succeeded in the natural course of appointment. Should a different assignment, however, have since been made by competent authority, it will take precedence of the former.

The number prefixed to the name of each of the second lieutenants in the above list of appointments indicates his rank among those of the same date.

Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birthplace of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, will in every case be promptly reported to the Adjutant General.

The second lieutenants will join their proper regiments, companies and stations without delay. Those who fail to do so within a reasonable time will be considered as having declined.

By order, L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 68.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1861.

1.—The commissioned officers of all volunteer organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or of the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank in their respective grades, will be entitled to pay, and be obeyed and respected in their several positions, from that date.

2.—Hereafter no minors will be mustered into the

service of the United States as volunteers without the consent of their parents or guardians.

III.—Captain Gordon Chapin, Seventh Infantry, having given proof of disloyalty, is dismissed the service of the United States, to take effect from the date of this order.

By order, L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

THE CASE OF COLONEL M'CUNNY—DISCONTINUING THE

THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

There is considerable discontent in the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers in consequence of the conduct of Colonel M'Cunney. It appears, as I am informed, that the colonel attempted to force some of his political friends into the posts of lieutenants, to which the captains of companies object, as the regiment holds the advanced post and may be put into action at any moment, and they do not wish to serve with incompetent subordinates. The officers, therefore, have requested him to resign, in a document of which the following is a copy, and a duplicate of which, I understand, was placed in General Richardson's hands yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V. [CAMP BELLEVILLE, ALEXANDRIA, VA., AUG. 21, 1861.]

Colonel J. H. M'Cunney, Thirty-seventh Regiment.

Sir:—At a meeting of the officers of the above regiment, held this day, at their headquarters—Captain Gilbert Hordman in the chair, Captain John Kavanagh, Company E, as secretary—it was moved, seconded and carried unanimously, that Colonel John H. M'Cunney be and he is hereby requested to resign immediately the colonelcy of this regiment, for the following reasons:—

1. His incompetency; inasmuch as, from the day of his election to the present moment, he has not taken the first step to improve the regiment in its military capacity, and his months' experience proves his utter ignorance of military affairs.

2. Unusually conduct in promising pecuniary assistance to the regiment and not doing so; in fact, breaking his word on many occasions with the officers.

3. Persecuting the officers and placing some of them under arrest, for no other reason than to receive into their commands political friends of his own from New York, without any experience as soldiers or character as gentlemen.

It is enough for us that you have failed to perform your duty. It remains with us, now, to do ours, and to the best of our ability we mean to do it, as gentlemen and officers, by requesting you to resign at once your position in this regiment. Moved, seconded and carried, that the following named officers be appointed as a committee to receive your resignation, and to report thereon to the regiment:—

Company A.—Gilbert Hordman, Captain; Philip Doherty, First Lieutenant; Andrew Bigham, Second Lieutenant.

Company B.—James L. Duncan, Captain.

Company C.—Michael Doran, Captain.

Company D.—Francis J. McHugh, Captain; James D. Clark, First Lieutenant; Patrick McFay, Ensign.

Company E.—John Kavanagh, Captain; John F. McConlin, First Lieutenant.

Company F.—Thomas Murphy, Captain; John Long, First Lieutenant; Jeremiah O'Leary, Ensign.

Company G.—Michael Murphy, Captain; John Massey, First Lieutenant; James Keelan, Ensign.

Company K.—C. J. Dunne, Ensign.

It is said that Col. M'Cunney has completely severed the feelings of the men from their officers by making speeches to the former, and that in fact the regiment is almost in a state of mutiny.

FILLING UP THE VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

The War Department has issued an order requesting commanding officers of all regiments or independent companies to take measures to keep the strength of their commands up to the maximum standard of organization prescribed by General Order No. 15, for cavalry and infantry, and General Order No. 16, for artillery. For this purpose they will detail from time to time, as required, one commissioned officer, or two, if necessary, with one or two non-commissioned officers or privates, to recruit in the district in which the regiments or companies were raised. All enlisted men in the volunteer service, who have been taken prisoners by the enemy and released on parole, will be discharged from the service.

CAUTION TO THE DISLOYAL NORTHERN PRESS.

The disloyal publishers of the Northern press, who have been in the habit of publishing information about the movement of the troops, furnished by mail, thus avoiding the government censor at the telegraph office, would do well to give their attention to General Order No. 67. It points directly to them.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Lieutenant Colonel Nugent and Major Bagley, of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, are here for the purpose of consulting with the Secretary of War in regard to the formation of an Irish Brigade.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY FOR

NIAGARA.

Mr. John G. Hay, the President's private secretary, left to-day for Illinois, via Niagara Falls, to recruit his health.

A SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Daniel Kruppke, of the Second Michigan regiment, was killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized Robert Barth as Vice Consul of Prussia at St. Louis.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

San Antonio, Tex., August 29, 1861.

The Santa Fe mail and Carson City Express have arrived here, bringing date from Santa Fe to the 17th inst., and Carson City to the 26th. The Express brought three passengers and 20,000 dollars worth of gold dust.

The troops, 750 in number, who surrendered to 3,000 Texan Rangers eighteen miles from Fort Fillmore, have been released on parole, the Texans retaining their arms and the horses belonging to companies of the mounted Rifles.

General William Pelham, formerly Surveyor General of New Mexico, and Col. Clements were arrested in Santa Fe and confined in the guard house, by order of Colonel Canby, of the Department of New Mexico. They were suspected of giving improper information to the Texas troops below El Paso. Colonel Clements took the oath of allegiance and was discharged. General Pelham refused to take the oath, and was kept in the guard house.

Hon. M. A. Otero, of Albuquerque, has been appointed Colonel of a regiment of New Mexican volunteers, to be raised in the Territory.

Colonel Canby has, by proclamation, suspended the writ of habeas corpus in New Mexico.

Fort Stanton has been abandoned by the United States forces, and the place is now in the hands of the Mexicans. New Mexico has been visited lately with very heavy showers of rain, which have done considerable damage to property.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL LYON.

WILL GENERAL SANDFORD CALL ON THE FIRST DIVISION FOR AN ESCORT?

The remains of General Nathaniel Lyon, whose indomitable courage displayed at the battle of Wilson's creek, near Springfield, Missouri, on the 10th instant, cost him his life, will arrive in this city, from St. Louis, tomorrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock, in charge of Adams Express Company. The corpse will be escorted by Major H. A. Conant, of General Lyon's staff; Captains Plummer and Edgar, of the United States Army, and Lieutenant Clark and eight privates of Colonel McNell's regiment of Reserve Corps.

The remains of the valiant hero will be taken to Eastport, Conn., his native place, where they will be deposited in their last resting place. From our telegraphic despatches we learn that the city of St. Louis paid the most marked respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased General, the military and citizens turning out en masse to escort the body to the depot, and the city was dressed in mourning in appreciation of the services rendered by him when they received in the cold embrace of death.

As a matter of course General Sandford will order out a suitable military force to do escort duty on the arrival of the body of General Lyon, and our citizens may rest assured that New York City knows well how to appreciate the gallant services of so distinguished a general as the brave and noble Lyon.

The first division will be called upon, and there are other troops of our volunteer regiments who could not parade on a more honorable and worthy occasion than this, or pay homage to a braver spirit than that of the gallant soldier above named.

CINCINNATI, August 29, 1861.

The remains of General Lyon reached here this morning and were escorted by the military and citizens to Smith & Nixon's, where they will be in state till nine to-night. A large number visited the hall this forenoon. The remains will be taken East to-night.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT WILKES-BARRE, PA.

VOTE OF THANKS TO DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

SCANTON, Pa., August 29, 1861.

At a Convention held at Wilkesbarre, called under the auspices of the republican party, which represented the sentiments of all parties, the following resolution was announced and adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, for his recent masterly plea for the Union at Tunkhannock, and we cannot but express our high satisfaction at the course of this distinguished leader of the democratic party, in common with hosts of others, in sinking the partisan in the patriot and rallying to the support of the government against the machinations of traitors.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MCNEEROE.

FORTRESS MCNEEROE, August 29, 1861.

We have no tidings from the naval expedition. Accompanying the flag of truce from Norfolk yesterday were Colonel John Carey, of Hampton, a son of General Hugor, of Norfolk, and several prominent economists from Old Point. They had the impudence to cheer the rebel flag while at anchor under the guns of the Mount Vernon, the flagship during the absence of Commodore Stringham.

It turns out that the firing upon our flag of truce from Craney Island, some weeks ago, was entirely unauthorized by General Hugor. On hearing of the outrage he sent an apology to Commodore Stringham.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

LEXINGTON, Mo., August 29, 1861.

The rebels, encouraged by exaggerated reports of the battle near Springfield, are congregating in large numbers in this and the surrounding country, and committing all kinds of outrages upon Union men and their property. If they are allowed to overrun Lafayette, Ray and other such counties in this part of the State, as they are now doing, they will stand enough from Union men to subvert their army for months. In view of this condition of things, assistance has been asked of General Fremont. The Home Guards still occupy the fortifications, and can probably hold the place; but reinforcements are needed to operate against parties engaged in ravaging the country.

Prominent Union men are daily threatened with death. Ex-Governor King, of Ray county, has been frequently warned; but his devotion to the Union cause is unshaken, and he and his sons are ready to shoulder their muskets.

ROLLA, August 29, 1861.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following:—

An accident was made yesterday to blow up a train due here at 4.50 P. M. As the train reached a point eight miles east of here, an explosion took place beneath the locomotive, covering it with dirt and gravel and slightly wounding the engineer. On looking the train to the spot it was discovered that a keg of powder had been buried in the rails, which was exploded in some unknown manner when the engine passed over it. The explosion occurred on an embankment fifteen or twenty feet high, and had its force been spent in an upward direction instead of laterally, as was the case, the train would, doubtless, have been thrown from the track.

A company of cavalry sent down the road to reconnoitre last night found several rails torn up in a deep cut near Jamestown, and fired upon three suspicious characters on the track close by, but with what result is not known.

General McBride, with 1,500 rebels, is reported to be on Spring Creek, twenty-five miles southwest of here.

OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1861.

Three Hundred Griffin Rifled Cannon Ready for Government—Arrival of a Whitworth Gun from Liverpool—The Phenixville Cannon Works—Capacities of Philadelphia for Defence—One Hundred Columbiads—Two New Cavalry Regiments, &c., &c.

The resources of the North for war have just begun to exhibit themselves. Most of the great iron manufacturing centers of Pennsylvania have been accommodating their machinery to the making of weapons and missiles, and three or four firms in Philadelphia have so far succeeded that they have begun to turn out cannon of improved patterns in sufficient quantities to meet all emergencies. The Phenixville Works, in Chester county, employing upwards of seven hundred men, have an order from government for several hundred of the Griffin rifled cannon, three hundred of which will be in Washington in seventy days, and a part will be sent to the city, and directed to the city, and a fine field battery, which will be at all times ready for use. A splendid Whitworth gun and two hundred rounds of shot and shell, and a fine field battery, which will be at all times ready for use.

The city of Philadelphia has also an order for one hundred heavy cannon for government, and also a firm at King's Point, across the river. A large mill at Red Bank, about Philadelphia, will be ready to make Enfield rifles next week.

The capacities of the city for defence can be estimated from these statements. We shall shortly have upon it a battery of rifled cannon, and a fine field battery, which will be at all times ready for use. A splendid Whitworth gun and two hundred rounds of shot and shell, and a fine field battery, which will be at all times ready for use.

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